

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV.

WASHINGTON.

CONFIRMING THE CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

Folger Confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury, James as Postmaster General, Wm. Frank Hatton Steps Into Tyner's Shoes—An Invitation to Visit the Cotton Exposition.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—After a short session the senate went into executive session. It is reported that a final adjournment will be reached this afternoon.

In the senate to-day, after the reading of the journal, the president pro tem. laid before the senate a communication from Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, extending to the members of the senate a cordial invitation to visit the exposition now being held in Atlanta. But little other business was transacted, and at 12:25 the senate went into and remained in executive session until 5:50 p.m.

The senate in executive session to-day promptly confirmed the nominations of Folger to be secretary of the treasury, James to be postmaster general, and also the name of Frank Hatton to succeed Tyner as first assistant postmaster general. William P. Jones was also confirmed as postmaster at Nashville.

The greater part of the time of the executive session was occupied in a discussion over the nomination of Stalham to succeed Wilson as postmaster at Lynchburg, Va., but without taking decided action the senate adjourned. The case will come up again to-morrow.

The nominations of Folger, James and Hatton were confirmed in the senate executive session to-day without debate or opposition as soon as they were reported back from the committee to which, as a matter of form, they had been referred. The day's session was prolonged, however, until 6 o'clock by the animated contest over the nomination of Clifford Stratham, a readjuster of democratic antecedents, as postmaster at Lynchburg, Va., vice the republican incumbent named Wilson, whose term of office will expire on the 7th proximo. Its confirmation was erroneously opposed by the democratic senators on the grounds as set forth in the speeches by Messrs. Johnston, of Virginia, Maxey and Voorhees, that Wilson was a gallant union soldier severely wounded in the war of the rebellion; that the business men of Lynchburg are entirely satisfied with his administration of the post-office and desire his retention, and that the proposed appointment of Mr. Stratham is an inadmissible attempt to influence the post-office by political interests, by federal patronage. To these arguments it was replied by the chairman of the post-office committee, Mr. Ferry, and various other republicans, that the recent investigations of the special agents of the post-office department have shown that Mr. Wilson has been short in his accounts at three different periods; that his use of government money for private purposes, although subsequently made good, amounted to a gross dereliction of duty, if not to actual malversation and failure. His disqualification from office, at least Mr. Stratham is recommended with great unanimity by the republicans of Lynchburg, and that the objection based upon the alleged federal interference with state politics, is strained and unworthy of consideration, in view of both the special circumstances of the case and the multitude of general precedents.

At the end of three hours' discussion an attempt was made by the republicans to obtain a vote of adjournment of the session, but this was prevented by a vote on the part of the democrats, to dilatory tactics commonly known as filibustering and finally an adjournment was taken until to-morrow, leaving the case still pending.

It is believed by many that a similar resistance to the final action on this nomination will be exerted by the democratic members of the senate until the close of the present session, unless in the meantime it should be ascertained that Senator Davis will vote with them, in which case the lines are persistently maintained on this question, the nomination will be lost by a tie vote.

**Southern Railway and Steamship Association.**

WASHINGTON, October 27.—The second and last day's session of the Southern railway and steamship association convention was held here to-day. The reports of the committee appointed yesterday, to dilate on differences and rates to the coast reported in favor of 8 cents per 100 pounds in favor of lines from the west to southern coast cities via Baltimore and New York, the Green line to charge to coast points 8 cents higher than eastern lines. The report was adopted.

The division of business at Montgomery, Selma and Rome was adjusted for the present cotton season or until September, 1882. A committee was appointed to confer with John A. Scoville, of Georgia, chairman; T. H. Carter, of Virginia, and W. R. Arthur, of Illinois, was elected for the ensuing year.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

from Sweden 6,700, and from China 8,200. The number of immigrants from Ireland during the nine months in question fell off from 74,884 in 1880, to 60,179 in 1881.

This is noteworthy in view of the long prevalent political and social agitation in that country. The immigration from Canada during the nine months has dropped from 194,428 in 1880, to 66,751 in 1881. The Chinese treaty of the Hayes administration has increased the celestial immigration during the nine months from 5,568 in 1880, to 13,704 in 1881. Up to the first of the present month the immigration from Germany this year has been 195,743, or over 35 per cent of the total immigration from all countries.

The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-day: Charles J. Folger, New York, secretary of treasury; Thomas L. James, New York, postmaster-general; Frank Hatton, Iowa, first assistant postmaster-general; Charles Kahle, of Indiana, consul of the United States at Sydney, Australia; George W. Roosevelt, of Pennsylvania, consul of the United States at Bordeaux; J. L. Leonard, of Minnesota, consul of the United States; Louis John T. Robinson, of Tennessee, consul of the United States at Tripoli; V. Smith, of Arkansas, to be consul general at St. Thomas; William P. Pierce, of Georgia, consul general at Cienfuegos; and Clarence F. Norman, to be postmaster at Suffolk, Va.

The signal corps station at Delaware Breakwater reports the schooner William H. Broadman, Captain Richardson, six in the crew, from Cedar Keys, Florida, for New York with a cargo of pine lumber, was run into off Barnegat on the night of the 25th inst., by an unknown schooner, and carried away her cutter, broadside and jibboom. The schooner is badly leaking.

The Chilian minister has information from Santiago, dated the 24th, via Paris, of the critical illness of General Kilpatrick, United States minister, and that the physicians feared the case was hopeless. The latest news does not mention General Kilpatrick, and it is thought, therefore, that he is no worse.

The senate committee on privileges and elections have referred the remonstrance of certain members of the New York legislature against the titles of Senators Lapham and Miller to a sub-committee, consisting of Senators Pugh, of Alabama, and Hill, of Georgia, with power to investigate and report.

## CUT-THROAT CHILIANS

**And Their Murderous Policy Poor Peru.**

PANAMA, October 27.—Lima dates to the 5th that accounts of atrocious murders and assassinations are daily conveyed to the Chilian headquarters. The Chilian patrol occasionally capture malefactors and after a court-martial the murderers are shot and the thieves whipped on church steps. The Peruvians say, however, that it is because the people are Peruvians, not criminals, that they are punished. Wyatt, one of the marshal's brothers, was slightly wounded. The others were unharmed.

DETROIT, October 27.—A young man named Frank Crandall was arrested at Dundee, this state, and brought to this city yesterday, charged with altering a draft on New York bought at Fort Worth, Texas, from \$90,000. Crandall's father keeps store at Dundee, and the young man had returned from Texas flush of money, which he claimed to have obtained from the result of a fortunate speculation.

MEMPHIS, October 27.—The trial of Mrs. J. M. Smith, indicted, yesterday, for complicity in the killing of her husband, Frank Moore, in July, 1873, was on hearing to-day before Judge Horrigan, on an application for bail. Several witness for the state were examined and the case continued for further hearing until Friday. In the meantime, Mrs. Smith remains in her residence under the surveillance of a deputy sheriff.

ST. LOUIS, October 27.—News of a tragedy on Big creek, Tama county, near Springfield, has reached here. One Maupin had domestic trouble, and last Friday he shot his wife dead. Then aiming his own heart, fired again, but the wound did not prove fatal. Maupin, after this, found his horse and rode off. He was followed and his horse and saddle found, covered with blood. Maupin, however, made his escape.

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## OUR GUESTS.

Reception Tendered the Visiting Governors.

A Carriage Ride to the Exposition Grounds.

A TOUR THROUGH THE VARIOUS BUILDINGS, WHERE THE EXHIBITS ARE INSPECTED.

RECEPTION IN JUDGES HALL

Thousands of Callers are Introduced by Governor Colquitt and Director-General Kimball.

THE SPEECH OF WELCOME AND RESPONSES.

Yesterday morning broke bright and clear. At about nine o'clock when the rays of the sun were suggesting too much heat, light clouds swept across the face of the sky, tempering its glare, and making the day all that could be desired in point of weather.

The propitious fates followed Atlanta and the exposition all through and in every sense. Not a circumstance in the long programme marred the festivities of the occasion. From first to last, the long programme really a dozen programmes crowded into one day—was carried out “without a bobble.” Our visitors were delighted with the heartiness of their reception, our citizens were pleased at the evident delight and enjoyment of their visitors, the exhibitors were happy at the enormous crowds that passed about their stands, the managers of the exposition were rejoiced at the constant rain of silver into the turnstile boxes, and, in fact all went merry as a marriage bell. A detailed report of the day, its happenings and its gossip, will be found below, carefully culled by the reporters of THE CONSTITUTION.

The Governors

Were met at the Kimball for the grounds there was an elegant lunch served in the breakfast room of the hotel, which was highly enjoyed.

The party were then taken in carriages to the grounds and shown over the vast variety of exhibits there displayed with evident interest in every feature of the great show.

There were four visiting governors, accompanied by Governor Colquitt, who did the honors of the occasion superbly. The most elaborate appearance was made by Governor Bigelow, of Connecticut, who came with his full staff arrayed in superb uniform. The staff consisted of Adjutant-General Harmon, Quartermaster-General Harbison, Surgeon-General Gregory, Commissary-General Ford, Paymaster-General Ford, Aides W. Rudd, A. H. Killian, M. Barrows, S. E. Russell and S. J. Fox. Accompanying the Connecticut party were Lieutenant-Governor Buckley, Comptroller-General Batchelder and Secretary of State Charles Seales. From New Haven there are W. D. Sperry, M. F. Tyler and L. Harrison.

Harford is represented by M. Buckley, Charles Jewell, S. A. Hubbard and J. L. Barbour.

Bridgeport sends D. M. Read.

The Connecticut party made a superb display.

On the staff of Governor Hoyt is only General Latia.

Governor Jarvis and Governor Blackburn are here without a regular staff.

Colonel Hall Hunter, who is on the staff of Governor Blackburn, was in the city day before yesterday and expected to be here to participate in the festivities, but was called away on business.

After the rounds of the various buildings and various pleasant incidents, the governors were taken to Judges hall, where they received several thousand callers, introduced by Governor Colquitt and Director-General Kimball.

When the receptions were over, the distinguished visitors were conducted into the hall, where a great crowd eagerly awaited the speeches.

There was from first to last such attention and respect paid to the guests of the city as must have called for their appreciation.

The exercises in Judges hall were of very great interest, and all who were present have reason to congratulate themselves.

The vast crowd passed in at the side rooms in the judges hall, and each man was in turn, introduced to the visiting governors. This over, the governors, their escorts and a number of our distinguished citizens formed into line, marched into the hall and ascended the platform. Moser's beautiful picture was unveiled. As the eyes of the great audience fell upon the handsome painting, a thrill of admiration filled every beholder, and a murmur of admiration was heard on every hand. The moment for the commencement of the exercises had arrived, and in a neat speech of a few words Director-General Kimball introduced Governor Colquitt, who arose and said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: By the people of Georgia and the citizens of Atlanta, an commission is given to greet you, welcome you. Most gladly do I accept this commission. Our joy would have been superlative if we could have had with us the governors of all the thirteen states, and the commissioners of all the other states, but we are here, and I am ready to do anything in my power to advance their interests. I confess that I, a manufacturer, a representative of a country boy, of the people of the different sections of the country could come together, that we would soon be established in fact as a nation of brothers.

The speech was loudly applauded. In addition to speeches of the programme, addresses were made by ex-Governor William Bros. of Illinois; Hon. E. D. Holton, of Milwaukee; Mr. P. E. Studebaker, of South Bend; Mr. George S. Bowen, of Chicago; Mr. N. D. Sperry; Mr. Sullivan, of the Chicago Evening Journal; Mayor English, of Atlanta and Mr. Kimball. These addresses, which were short and pithy, served to aid in putting the audience in enthusiastic spirits. Mr. Kimball's address closed the exercises, and the great audience dispersed, everything having passed off in the most pleasant manner possible.

it with the conviction that the words of welcome so fittingly chosen, were sincere and heartfelt. At the close of Governor Colquitt's address of welcome, Governor Bigelow, of Connecticut, was introduced by Director-General Kimball, and responded as follows to the address of welcome:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Born and reared in that little state on Long Island sound, nevertheless it has been my privilege to visit Georgia, but to-day as a look at the wonderful exhibition we feel that a new sun of greater prosperity has risen over this section of the common country. Now as the people of Atlanta and this state, have done much to push their advantages, there is no question but that a glorious future is before you. Used, as I am to the busy hum of industry, I can see that you fully rival us. But this, surely we shall not measure our success by other. Let us build up our sections as we can, but let us do it with a friendly rivalry. God grant you all success is what the public for this genial occasion. It will not soon be forgotten.

**Governor Bigelow.**

Governor Bigelow, who is now our distinguished guest, is a most remarkable man. He began life in the most humble circumstances. His life was spent on a farm until he was 17 years of age, when he commenced his apprenticeship as a machinist. By close application, right living and industry, he gradually advanced until he became the principal owner and manager of the extensive boiler and machine works located at Grape Vine Point, near New Haven. He has been director in the Merchants' National bank and several large institutions in that city for many years. In the spring of 1855 he was elected member of the legislature, and in 1878 was elected mayor of the democratic city of New Haven by a majority of over 2,300, his election showing very clearly his splendid personal popularity. He was elected governor in 1880. While his life has been one of brilliant business success, it has also been characterized by conscientious religious convictions, benevolent aims and purposes, and untarnished honor. His home surroundings are exceedingly attractive.

The speaker then went on to say that Pennsylvania might have gotten the start of Georgia, but that she would have to wake up and look to her laurels or she would be beaten. The speech was well received, and was closed amid loud applause.

Governor Jarvis of North Carolina, was introduced, and made a superb speech. He said:

My heart is too full for utterance. I have seen the evidences here to-day that for years I have been struggling to bring about, that I have been hoping to—see—the material prosperity and advancement of the south. Atlanta distinguished as it is, in your eyes, has passed over me as a scene of struggling arms, however much that well may have gained her a name in the history of our country. These memories may be painful to me, but the achievements of the arts and sciences, the progress, we buried and forgotten forever. [Applause.]

He said, I so much rejoice that the scars that were made by the hands of those arms have been healed. I project to bring this bitterness of strife is gone. It was my good fortune to meet upon the historic ground of Yorktown, the men of our country of ours, they were from New York and Maryland, from Ireland, from the north, the east, the west and the south. We met upon that sacred soil and we have struggled to bring about, that I have been hoping to—see—the material prosperity and advancement of the south. Atlanta distinguished as it is, in your eyes, has passed over me as a scene of struggling arms, however much that well may have gained her a name in the history of our country. These memories may be painful to me, but the achievements of the arts and sciences, the progress, we buried and forgotten forever. [Applause.]

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## AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA,

AS REPORTED BY THE CONSTITUTION'S CORRESPONDENTS.

Canton's Onward Career—Escape of Two Convicts—Death of an Old Citizen of Talbot County—A Romantic Marriage—Fort Valley Agricultural Society—Deceitful Dots, etc.

By Mail and Wire to The Constitution.

CANTON, October 27.—Our town continues in its onward career. Several new houses have just been completed and others under course of construction.—Our farmers are meeting their obligations, made in the spring for grain and supplies, very well. The cotton crop is short, yet not to keep them from paying their debts.—Our cotton receipts are far short of last season.—Two colored convicts, Charles Porter and Elijah Anderson, escaped from the camps on the Marietta and North Georgia railroad last Monday night.—John C. Payne, a violator of the revenue laws, sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and confined in our county jail, escaped yesterday evening.

MARIETTA, October 27.—Our city has a regular boom of visiting young ladies from adjacent cities. Miss May Belle Powell, Barnesville; Miss May Inman, Atlanta; Miss Annie Murphy, Atlanta; Miss Lydia Miles, Atlanta, are visiting friends here. An extra shipment of young men is expected on Sunday afternoon. Over one hundred tickets were sold at this point to-day for Atlanta, and we do not advertise it as an excursion, either, as we will send many more such. There is great complaint, however, that there is not greater reduction to parties attending the exposition. Cheap transportation is the remedy for a small attendance.—Mr. Frank S. Northcott was married last night to Miss Mamie Gober, both of our city.—Mr. W. C. Morris, treasurer of the State road, last Wednesday bought Mr. Chace Anderson's fine pair of black horses for \$800 cash.

ALBANY, October 26.—The dwelling of Mr. A. B. W. Dow, on Pine street, was totally consumed by fire at 7 o'clock this morning. The furniture, much of which was costly, was mostly saved in a damaged condition. The building was insured in the Southern Mutual of Albany for \$100. The furniture was also insured in another company. The active exertions of our colored firemen fortunately prevented the spread of the flames to any of the adjoining buildings. Many of the private residences in Albany are mere tinder boxes, and there is very little hope of extinguishing a fire once it is started. The fire in this case was caused by a stove in the dining room.—Cool weather has returned again, but still no rain.

DECATUR, October 27.—Mrs. William Hudgings, who moved with her family to this county last year, from Westminster, South Carolina, and has since lived at the Davis homestead, about five miles east of Decatur, died this morning, after a lingering illness of several weeks. She was about sixty years old.—Miss Lizzie Bryce, of Brandy Branch, and Misses Fannie and Katie Duprey, of Baldwin, were present at the funeral.—The deceased was a pleasant home of Judge John Bryce near this place.—Dr. Joseph Green, a highly respectable young physician, and graduate of the Atlanta Southern medical college, left yesterday evening for Bastrop, Morehouse parish, Louisiana, where he expects to make his future home.

THOMASTON, October 25.—Mr. John Parker, an old and wealthy citizen of Talbot County, died yesterday, and was to-day buried at Prattsville.—Mr. James S. Tisinger and Miss Della Payne, both of this county, were married to-day. They received many beautiful presents.—There was a somewhat romantic marriage here to-day, of Mr. John Napier, of Houston county, and Miss Dora Adams, of this county.

FORT VALLEY, October 26.—The agricultural society of Fort Valley held a meeting this morning, at which it was determined to call a convention of all of the farmers of Houston county, and all persons interested, to meet in Perry on the second Monday in November next, to adopt the "no fence law."—Mr. B. W. Sanford had his gin house burned last night, consuming ten bales of cotton. It is thought to be the work of an incendiary.

ATLANTA, October 26.—Jordan and his confederates, who were caught in Reese's store Sunday night have been turned loose. When the time arrived for the trial no prosecutor appeared. Reese refusing to do so, and they were discharged.—Mr. Thad C. Douglass and Miss Carrie Malone were married at the Methodist church yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

CRAWFORDVILLE, October 27.—To-day the preliminary trial of Aleck Stevens and Jeff Adams was to have come off, but up to this morning they have not been called. There are several hundred people in town to attend the hearing, and there is much excitement. Considerable comment is being indulged in on account of the delay of the law.

We are strongly disposed to regard that person as the best physician who does most to alleviate human suffering. Judged from this standard, Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Massachusetts, is entitled to the front rank, for her Vegetable Compound is daily working wonderful cures in female diseases. Send for circular to the above address.

Oct 27 d/w sun wed fri &amp; w1w

—Orange blossoms are out of style for bridle toiles, and delicate ones are more in favor for dresses than white.

—Dyspeptic symptoms, such as retarding of the food, belching, heat in the stomach, heartburn, etc., promptly cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

—Governor Leland Stanford, of California, has had his own portrait painted by Melissior, his wife's son and his son's by Charles Duran.

P. England, Hot Springs, Ark., says: make no war on the waters or physicians, but all praise to S. S. S. for curing me after both failed.

Oct 27 d/w sun wed fri &amp; w1w

—Santley, the singer, has given \$25,000 to a classical seminary under the patronage of Cardinal Manning.

Rev. W. J. Robinson, member North Georgia Conference, says: Have taken S. S. S. for a clear case of Eczema, eruption has disappeared and I am well.

—The Cincinnati authorities have shut down on Sunday theatricals, and talk some of carrying the thing still further, and closing up the churches.

The highest hopes and interest of the race rest on the purity, health and strength of womanhood. We take pleasure in referring our readers to the remarkable efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in all that class of diseases from which women suffer so much.

—The Rochester (N. Y.) Republicans nominated T. E. Ellsworth for senator, upon the 41st ballot.

A laborer of mine was cured of a violent Blood Disease in a short time by S. S. S. after other treatment had failed. D. M. Hughes, Jeffersonville, Ga.

Oct 27 d/w sun wed fri &amp; w1w

—Miss Arthur, the daughter of the president, is a blonde-haired young lady, who is now at school in Albany.

The Doctors Disagree as to the best methods and remedies, for the cure of constipation and disordered liver and kidneys. Both those that have used Kidney-Wort, agree that it is by far the best medicine given. Its action is prompt, thorough and strong. Does not kill, and other mercurials that poison the system, but by using Kidney-Wort restore the natural action of all the organs.—New Covenant.

The local cotton market was fairly active to-day.

## Answer this Question:

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, coming down with colds, etc., when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by all druggists.

—A radish, five feet four inches in length and eighteen inches in circumference is one of the products of Yakima county, Washington territory.

—Mr. Walter F. Adams, of Westboro, Mass., writes: "For years I suffered the horrors of dyspepsia and indigestion. They seemed to weaken every organ of life, and completely shattered my nervous system. At night when I lay down I felt I could not live until morning. Heartburn pained me most terribly. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters; it suited my case precisely, and now my stomach digests any kind of food, and my sallow complexion and other symptoms of ill health are all gone, and at night I enjoy most refreshing, dreamless slumber." Oct 27 d/w sun wed fri & w1w

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—Senator David Davis has but one daughter, who five years ago married the son of Justice Swayne.

SHILOH'S CATAKRE REMEDY, a marvelous cure for Cough, Diphtheria, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, etc. There is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Oct 27 d/w sun wed fri & w1w

—Buckles for belts have become highly ornate and are very costly.

When your child begins to show a Sore-Itch, Taint, or, if you know your blood is affected, take S. S. S., and give it to the little sufferer. Oct 27 d/w sun wed fri & w1w

J. W. Bishop, Hot Springs, Ark., says: know a young man cured with S. S. S. after the Springs and best medical treatment had failed—disease never returned. Oct 27 d/w sun wed fri & w1w

—The favorite decoration for the threa is a necklace of amber or coral.

Liquid or Dry.

—Some people prefer to purchase medicine in the dry state so that they can see for themselves that they are purely vegetable. Others have not the time or desire to prepare the medicine, and wish it already to use.

To accommodate each class the proprietors of Kidney-Wort now offer that well-known remedy in both liquid and dry forms. Sold by druggists everywhere.—Truth.

—New shoes for evening wear are made of velvet and faced with silver cord.

S. S. S. has done me more good than the Hot Springs; I was there in 1870. I think will cure me entirely. Says P. P. Grast, Sacramento, Kentucky. Oct 27 d/w sun wed fri & w1w

—Buttons have become marvels of carving in wood, pearl and other materials.

The Best Proof of Merit

Is uniform success, and on this basis Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is without doubt one of the greatest remedies in the land. Oct 26 d/w sun wed fri & w1w

**FINANCE AND COMMERCE.**

**BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.**

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 28, 1881.

THE railroad commissioners of Connecticut have prohibited the use of locomotive whistles within city limits, and especially in the making up of trains. An application of a duplicate of the Connecticut rule to Atlanta would fit very handsomely, the city authorities being altogether unequal to a suppression of the nuisance.

The democratic victory in the Baltimore municipal election of Wednesday was complete and sweeping. Ex-Senator William Pinkney Whyte had no opposition for the mayoralty, but a desperate attempt was made to manipulate the negro vote so as to deprive the democrats of a majority in the city council. The effort however signally failed, the democrats carrying every ward.

The reappointment of Postmaster-General James is due to a law that does not apply to the rest of the cabinet, and also to the fact that the president desires him to conduct the star-route cases. The December session will of course witness a reorganization of the cabinet, when New York will have to be content with the treasury portfolio, and Mr. James will return to accept a bank presidency in New York city. Mr. Vanderbilt is, it is said, the chief proprietor of the new bank.

The truth about the crops begins to appear. It is now well established that instead of a famine we will have 150,000,000 of bushels of wheat beyond all probable consumption; and it is somewhat doubtful whether Europe will want all this surplus. The corn crop is short, but the latest figures show that we will have enough for all home needs, and can sell to other countries as much as we ever exported in a single year. The size of the cotton crop is still in dispute, and we will doubtless know more about it as we grow older. All of these great staples are in demand at fair prices, and the producers are not altogether unhappy. The country is farther from ruin or panic than ever before.

The nomination of Charles J. Folger for secretary of the treasury has been foreshadowed by the correspondents so long and distinctly that no one will be surprised this morning to read that he is to be Mr. Win-dom's successor. The new secretary is an old lawyer and thrifty politician of the western section of New York state. His home is in Geneva, at the foot of Seneca lake. He first became prominent in politics as a state senator, an office that he filled many years in succession. He has had no experience as an executive officer except what he gained as the head of the New York custom house. He was elected a judge of the court of appeals of New York many years ago, and afterwards was elected chief judge of the court, which is the highest in the state. He still has about ten years to serve and the salary attached to the judicial office is \$12,000 a year. Just why he should be willing to leave an agreeable and highly honorable judicial position for a brief season of power and unrest in Washington, it is difficult to understand. Judge Folger will doubtless make an acceptable treasury chief, but he has no special qualifications for the place. He has not of late been closely connected with either wing of the republican party, and this doubtless had much to do with his selection.

He is, however, freely rumored that before long he will go on to the supreme bench—thus making room for Conkling, when prudence will permit the latter's elevation to a cabinet place.

**THE VALUE OF WATER POWER.**

The Columbus Times, in copying and commenting upon THE CONSTITUTION's late interview with Mr. H. L. Kimball on the subject of "the Atlanta Canal," expresses doubts whether Atlanta would reap the anticipated benefits from the introduction of water-power for manufacturing purposes. It says that Columbus has unlimited water-power running right at the doors of her citizens, and it can be obtained cheaply, and yet no one comes to purchase. It suggests that Mr. Kimball is mistaken in his estimate of the value of water-power, and asks: "Can Atlanta offer to manufacturers any advantages over what Columbus can offer that would justify the expenditure of so much money to obtain what Columbus has without the expenditure of a dollar?"

In the first place, if Columbus possesses and is offering freely to manufacturers the undoubted water power of the river at that point, the fact ought to be better understood and advertised at a distance than it now is. According to the general impression, the water power is not owned by the city of Columbus, and is not offered freely, even if cheaply.

Some litigation that has reached the supreme court at intervals for a number of years seems to sustain this impression. Do our friends, in their article, make a proper distinction between the city of Columbus and one of the manufacturing companies of that city? In short, are not all the water lots within the limits of the city, except one or two already occupied, owned by the Eagle and Phenix manufacturing company, and must not new applicants for the power make arrangements with that company?

If these reports and suggestions are true, there would be a material difference between the situation at Atlanta and that at Columbus, in the event of our getting the canal and the intimated water power. Atlanta will then have acquired by the expenditure of much money an enterprise that Columbus had naturally, and having acquired it in this way, she would not undervalue it or part

with it for a trifl. The city or company constructing the canal would be interested in its utilization to the fullest extent, and would use every effort to make their great investment profitable to themselves. The simple fact that men want to raise and spend millions for the attainment at Atlanta of what Columbus once had without cost, but parted with without full value or sufficient guarantee, argues a better appreciation of the property and a resolution to reap more fully the benefits of its possession.

The Times may rest assured that if Atlanta had the canal and the water power, the advantages which she would offer to manufacturers would be very tempting, whether superior to those of Columbus or not. But we candidly believe that with such power, Atlanta would present the best field in the south for the building up and sustaining of varied manufacturing enterprises. Coal, iron, lime, and other commodities needed for manufacturing purposes, are now more accessible to Atlanta, and will soon be much more so. As a cotton market Atlanta now ranks above Columbus, and the production of cotton in the rich region sending it to this city is steadily increasing. In the matter of transportation of machinery and stock to the place of manufacturing, and the distribution of manufactured fabrics to markets of consumption, Atlanta certainly possesses facilities unrivaled by any city of the south. The activity of many small manufacturing establishments, as well as a few large ones, in Atlanta, without the advantage of water power, gives sufficient assurance that if our people had the canal they would know what to do with it. Its waters would not stagnate, nor would any interest be allowed to acquire a monopoly or impose a tax upon rival establishments. The late gifted Sidney Lanier said that "there was more in the man than there was in the land," in reference to agricultural production. It may, perhaps, be added that there is more in the tact and energy of the people than there is in natural advantages, in reference to manufactures. We believe that the spirit of manufacturing is ripe in Atlanta, and that if we had the canal our citizens would not wait for people at a distance to come in and purchase its water power, but would quickly obtain and use it themselves. This is the go-ahead spirit that builds up cities and makes their prosperity, and this is the spirit which we believe would turn to the best advantage any facility which Atlanta might acquire for extending her manufacturing enterprise.

**SOUTHERN EXCURSION RATES TO THE EXPOSITION.**

Now that the work of arranging and classifying the immense show of the exposition is complete enough to appease the disdain and satisfy the fastidiousness of some of the self-styled critics who have been sniffing the air and pawing the ground in search of something upon which to vent their illiberalism; now that everything is in a condition to invite inspection, THE CONSTRUCTION feels called upon to advise the people of the south to visit and study the display that has been gathered together in the twenty-seven buildings of the exposition. This display, as we have endeavored to make plain in our special reports, is not confined to southern resources or products; but in the southern department there is sufficient to challenge the attention and arouse the astonishment even of those who have flat-ted themselves that they had a reasonably clear idea of the nature and extent of the resources of this section. This particular portion of the exposition is not as complete as it might have been made; that is to say, it is not imposing when compared with other exhibits; but it is sufficiently large to answer all the purposes of the exposition, and this is saying a great deal.

We alluded the other day to the fact that Mr. Hendy, of the Philadelphia Press, had met our friends introduced by Mr. Moller, of the New York Times. We should have added that Mr. Hendy resumed his seat on the excursion train and at the next station, called Mr. Miller's attention to his untimely queues.

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It will be noticed that we omit altogether the effect that such a movement would have on the men who have projected this exposition. Really the fact is that it would add to their receipts is a secondary consideration with us. Before all things, it is important that the exposition should serve the first purpose for which it was organized—that is to bring the farmer face to face with all that is new and better in agriculture and to show him, as by months of travel and investigation he could not be shown, what advance science and invention have made in his profession within the past fifty years.

Will Mr. Wadley and Mr. Raoul act upon this suggestion? If they were to take the step indicated in this article their example would be followed by every railroad system in the south, and as long as they decline to take it, they furnish excuse and justification for other railroads to hold off also. We believe their hearts are in the progress of the country. Never have they had an opportunity to do a grander work for the practical advancement of the state than is offered by the present occasion. Will they improve it? By the simple order to reduce the fare on the Central and its branches to one cent a mile to Atlanta for the next month, they would settle the question and give the exposition even a wider usefulness than its projectors had ever hoped for. The effect of bringing twenty-five thousand Georgia farmers into the gates of Oglethorpe park can hardly be overestimated. If Mr. Wadley and Mr. Raoul will act, all will be well. Until they do act, the present rates will be maintained everywhere and the farmers practically shut out from the exposition that is mainly intended for their benefit.

JAMES, it appears, has cut Tyner drift with a clear bill of health. If James is to be believed, Tyner is one of the most perfectly correct officials that ever practiced republicanism in the departments.

WE judge from James's letter to Tyner that the new administration has taken the star-routes under its wing.

WHAT has become of the Garfield policy? Did Mr. Garfield have candle-light consultations with Grant, Logan, Cameron and the other stalwarts?

MAHON and Riddleberger are the only confederate brigadiers that ever succeeded in capturing the republican party. The south is not disposed to claim any credit for the victory or for its probable results.

THE only reputation worth inquiring in Virginia is the reputation of the Mahone gang.

ACCORDING to all accounts, when Grant was in Washington he just knocked around, and dined, and drank with anybody that invited him.

THE persistent silence of the Hon. William K. Rogers, late manager of the Hayes reform administration (including John Sherman and his Louisiana witnesses) has created the saddest vacuum ever known in our politics.

THE venerable Hannibal Hamerlin thinks an overcoat would fasten and make the muscles of his back. This is merely his opinion. He has never been reckless enough to try the experiment.

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## SOCIALY.

### How They Were Entertained Last Night.

Last night Peachtree street was abashed with social gaiety, and there were visitors from all over the country, who enjoyed the hospitality of Atlanta. The receptions were in all respects the most elegant ever seen in the city, and we have never witnessed such a general enjoyment of amenities of social life. At the governor's mansion the visiting governors were handsomely received, and our citizens paid due respect to their distinguished visitors. Governor, Mrs. and Miss Colquitt did all in their power to entertain the visiting crowds, and the evening passed with remarkable pleasure to all present, and succeeded to the gratification of all their guests.

At Mr. Rhoads' Hill's, there was an elegant entertainment. Mrs. Hill, Miss Buddie Hill and the assisting ladies made the hours fly like magic, and all regretted the end of the evening came.

At the residence of Mr. W. A. Hemphill there was a superb menu. The lady attendants, assisted by Mrs. Hemphill, made the evening thoroughly happy to all present.

Mr. Henry Grady has a home which is a domestic poem, and last night it bloomed in its brightest beauty. Everyone there felt like quoting the exclamation of the apostle, "It is good for us to be here." This was one of the era of the evening.

Mr. J. H. Porter, one of the most public spirited citizens of Atlanta, last evening had his home illuminated with the brilliant lights of art and the fascinating smiles of beauty. It was a place where the social man could stop in his weary rounds and enjoy a peaceful moment in ecstasy joy.

And here is Governor Bullock, a man whose social excellence and gentlemanly qualities are known to all who have ever come in contact with him. At his home last night there was a most enjoyable reception, Mrs. Bullock receiving with her husband the guests at his house. This was one of the most delightful features of the evening.

Passing down Peachtree street, the participant in the pleasures of this lovely evening reached the home of Mrs. R. C. Clarke, where there was a most delightful reception, and then at the home of Mr. George Winship an evening perfect in its pleasures and with delights was passed. At this home, as at all the others, the beauty of Atlanta and the visiting belles shown with a lustre which attracted and charmed even the most casual visitor.

Colonel W. Barrows, of the Willimantic company, had an elegant reception at his temporary home in Atlanta, and like all that the colonel does, it was a gem in its way. Socially he is as great a success as is commercially.

We have reserved for the last the reception given at the home of Director-General Kimball. There was at this beautiful mansion a series of social delights which would charm an epicure, even an aesthete, from his gloomy retreats. Mr. Kimball, Mrs. Kimball and Miss Kimball entertained their visitors in the handsomest manner. The good nights were spoken here, as elsewhere, with a sad reluctance and the evening closed upon a record of social pleasure which will be long remembered.

Governor Hoyt held a reception at the Kimball house last evening which was very largely attended. The genial governor was received in a most cordial manner, and responded heartily. This was one of the most pleasant events of an eventful evening, and the governor last night added many to the already large list of his new-made friends in Atlanta.

## THE TWO SUITS

### Into Which Two Governors Get Themselves.

Yesterday the Willimantic company did some work against time in which the old father was vanquished. One of the features of the day's doings was to be the making of the two suits of clothes from the seed cotton. Bright and early a number of people went out to the grounds to see the process. A little after sunrise a few ind individuals on hand for the occasion, stepped into one of the patches on the grounds and almost in a twinkling the cotton was picked and ginned.

At twenty minutes to 7 it started on its way. Entering first the Kibson picker, at 7 o'clock it went to the Foss & Pevey carder, then to the Avery carder, with the seed remaining in the company.

Then it rapidly found its way to the speeler built by the City machine company of Providence. From there it went to the Fails & Jenks frame and was soon what the observer was ready to pronounce thread. This was taken to a Crompton loom and the process of weaving commenced. The crowd that had watched the course of the cotton as it passed from stage to stage grew until the aisles were blocked up.

Everybody wanted to see the process. As soon as the loom was taken to the dryhouse, it was dried in a hurry behind a door or in a conservatory, like an electric shock, and it was then ready to be woven.

What the future may have in store for this portion of Georgia, we cannot divine. But certain it is, that a radical change in population and methods, manners and customs, etc., must take place before an era of prosperity can be confidently counted on.

**A** citizen of Albany. Prior to the war, Mr. K. was an overseer, was known as one of the best and most successful managers and could be called a western George. He married in the planting interests of the late Dr. Barlow, of Sumter, for seventeen years in succession up to the latter part of 1866, always receiving the best wages and conditions. His son, now deceased, died with his father, and was born to Albany early in 1867, and has been engaged in successful business here since. Although he has been so long a resident of Albany, until he was 25 years of age he had no social connection, and he had never been a mile out of town in any direction except by railroad. His observations on what he saw on this trip through the western part of Georgia were very favorable, and he soon found a place in White Hill place, sixteen miles west of Albany, thence to the Royston place, fourteen miles southwest, then back to town by way of the Taylor place, and finally to the C. & G. R. line, where he has been ever since, excepting a short time in 1870, when he was engaged in the business of a small hotel, being then of an old-time farmer, conversant only with a state of things long past, and existing only in tradition, and his knowledge of the world, as far as he could get it, was not so great as that of his contemporaries. His dress was that of an ordinary traveling business man. A narrow brim slouch hat, a sack coat of the texture denominated pepper and salt, and vest and pantaloons of the same kind.

He has a black hair and brown eyes. The eyes are the most striking feature to an observer at the first glance. They are large, protruding and very round, with several very perceptible wrinkles. His head is large and round, and his nose indicates a decidedly aggressive possessor.

The vomer appears abnormally large and the nostrils dilated, and the structure is crowned by a decisive pug. He has a thin, short, silken mustache. His dress was that of an ordinary traveling business man. A narrow brim slouch hat, a sack coat of the texture denominated pepper and salt, and vest and pantaloons of the same kind.

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He has a black hair

## SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

A LIVELY DAY AT THE BAPTIST CONFERENCE.

Dr. Dickinson Furnishes Some Statistics of the Condition of the Denomination in the United States—More than One-Third of the Baptists in the World are Southerners.

New York Times.

In a rear apartment at No. 9 Murray street, the rooms of the American Baptist publication society, about 40 ministers were assembled yesterday to listen to an address by the Rev. Dr. A. E. Dickinson, editor of the Religious Herald and one of the most influential Baptist clergymen in the south. The Religious Herald, published in Richmond, is the organ of the Baptist denomination in the southern states, and is regarded as the spokesman of its constituency. Among the ministers present at the conference were the Rev. J. F. Elder, D.D., of the Madison Avenue Baptist church; the Rev. Dr. Burlingame, and other distinguished pulpit orators from this city, Brooklyn, and vicinity. The meeting was simply the state pastors' conference, with a significantly fuller attendance than usual, the topic of the paper being the condition of the south, with special reference to the prospects of the Baptist denomination and to the methods to be employed in improving the opportunity afforded their ministry, particularly as relates to the colored population. While working together at the present juncture, no formal union of the northern and southern Baptists has taken place since the war cut them asunder, and the question of the advisability is one that is now under consideration by the ablest men in both sections, but has not yet been formally brought forward. The address of the Rev. Dr. Dickinson, as one of the representative men of the denomination in the south, was, consequently, heard with more than passing interest, although he did not specifically reopen the issue, but rather contented himself with supplying the data for a candid view of the material, intellectual, and spiritual condition of his constituency, and of their feeling toward their northern brethren, against whom, a few years ago, they were in arms. After alluding to the various ways in which New York capital was employed in developing the manufacturing interests and the means of communication in the southern states, Dr. Dickinson said that since the war the exigencies of politics had rendered it for the interest of the politicians to represent a state of feeling and affairs at the south which placed the southern people greatly at a disadvantage. The outlook of affairs depended, of course, upon the direction taken by the observer's eye, and the kind of spectacles he used. He was something of a journalist himself, and wished to be just to the members of his profession, but he must say that many who had visited the south, promising their constituents to give an unbiased view of the condition of southern population and the state of southern feeling, had displayed a most remarkable power for invention. Representing the southwardly the colored population in the state of Virginia, he felt at perfect liberty to say that the negro was free to vote exactly as he pleased without the interference of the whites—as free in every respect to vote the democratic or republican ticket as any man in the state of New York.

Dr. Dickinson first furnished some statistics of the condition of the denomination in the United States, from which it appeared that out of the 2,290,327 Baptists in this country, 1,697,600 belong to the population of the south, showing a preponderance of 312,161 of this variety over the northern Baptists, 730,000 colored Baptists. More than one-third of the Baptists in the world are, in fact, residents of the south. But while, numerically speaking, the Baptist population of the south exceeded that of the north by more than 13 per cent, the actual amount contributed by this large section to home and foreign missionary purposes during the last year had been only \$200,000. Dr. Dickinson found the causes of this large deficit in the fact that the southern Baptists had been very busy since the war in reorganizing their own institutions, and in the further fact that a majority of them belong to the rural population. Besides founding Baptist colleges in each state and a number of academies, they had set on foot several excellent institutes for young women, one of which had now a corps of fourteen professors, and accommodated 100 pupils. The colored population had, he said, done as well, probably better, in proportion to their means, as the white. They had, in the first instance, given more liberally to the universal reorganization that had taken place since the war than their white brethren, having given \$100,000 to the colored cause. The finest church in the old city of Lynchburg is the colored Baptist church. In Petersburg the colored people had displayed the same activity and enthusiasm, and in Richmond they had erected three or four churches. In one case that he recalled the colored people had just raised \$24,000 at a blow to pay off the indebtedness on their church, and had passed a resolution to raise \$10,000 more for its decoration. In addition to this material prosperity, the colored Baptists were bringing forward a better and more thorough education than their white brothers formerly, and their pupils were now filled, in the majority of cases, by men of capacity and culture. At least 600 young men of the colored race are in training in Virginia for the pulpit.

The reason, then, why the white Baptists of the south have been able to give so little in money was not apathy nor want of sympathy with the work of the church everywhere, but the fact that they had been taxed to the utmost to rebuild their own churches and lay the foundation for a properly equipped ministry. When the colored people are poor and in danger of being submerged, every moment, he might have a professed sympathy with others in the same predicament, but he was apt to be too busy in taking care of his own person to give his fellow-strugglers any great deal of material comfort and assistance. But he wished one idea that seemed prevalent in the north to be corrected, and he would speak explicitly on the subject. The white Baptists of the south, he said, intended to perpetuate their race, but by their colored brethren, and to the colored race, and the sooner the people of the north understood that fact the less misunderstanding and playing at cross-purposes there would be. He begged his hearers to remember that it was the white Baptists of the state of Georgia who, years ago, entered their solemn protest to the legislature against the introduction of slavery.

But, comparing the distressingly small contributions to the cause made by the southern Baptists, he would ask his hearers to consider the fact on the world stage. There are very few large towns in the south; the population is mainly agricultural. Would his hearers compare the contributions of the rural population of the state of New York with those of the large cities and towns where the accumulation of wealth is easy? What proportion in the north came from the rich Baptists in large cities and what from the poverty-stricken country churches? In the south many of their churches were hidden in mountain fastnesses or concealed in the woods and bushes, and almost inaccessible. The hard-handed farmer would ask one to stay with him a week, would entertain with affectionate hospitality, and regret when you left him that you could not stay longer. But to get a dollar out of him was the most difficult thing in the calendar. If you pleaded the well-being of posterity, he would tell you that posterity had done nothing for him, and

intimate that he did not feel under particular obligation in that regard.

Dr. Dickinson advocated the organization of efforts to hold the ground in the south that naturally belonged to the Baptists. They had the advantage there that the majority of the population had Baptist predilections, and belonged naturally to their denomination. They had no interest, he said, in politics. Men voted democratic from habit or usage, as men voted republican in the north for the same reason. But the interest of the colored man was how to get his promised mule and 40 acres, and that of the white man to recover his lost prosperity.

Dr. Dickinson's paper was discussed at considerable length by the assembled ministers but without material addition to the facts he had stated, and in a tone of general agreement with his views. The time was extended, to give room for a general interchange of opinion and the reader of the paper finally closed the discussion, reaffirming that the southern Baptists are indifferent to politics, and look forward to a new union with their northern brethren, as they are now one in spirit.

"When Grant entered Richmond," said the speaker, "I turned to my Bible for consolation, and the passage I lighted upon on opening the book was: 'Be at peace with thine enemy while thou art in the way with him.'"

EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Basis of Southern Living an Obstacle to Success.

Correspondence Chronicle and Constitutional.

While sitting in my invalid's chair reading yesterday's paper, my eye fell upon the piece from Atlanta, headed "Correspondence New York Times" in which it is stated substantially that the south is eager to learn, and to work, and that her people have opened their eyes to the fact at last that the main hindrance to their material advancement are "ignorance and laziness." Allow me to amend the bill and say extravagance, for if ever there was a people that could be called, in the deepest sense of the word, "extravagant," it is the southern people. I remember, when a child, a "real Connecticut yankee" who was called, and in due course of time she went north with him to become acquainted with her northern relations. After the lapse of a year or so they returned, and she was, in a certain respect, perfectly revolutionized in her character. She never ceased to preach, as we call it, about the economy of the yankees; said a northern family would live on what a southern family would throw away. She told us how every thread and scrap, every bit of sealing and what was not utilized in some form, had constantly reverted with scathing denunciation to the practice southern people had of leaving on and around their plates twice as much as they had eaten at a meal. What she learned during her visit of northern thrift, industry and economy, their "pet virtue," as she had it, had its influence over her habits until the day of her death, and did no little towards giving others an insight into northern character and customs. After the surrender, I visited the north myself, and on the lookout found things just as she had represented. Economy is the foundation of all wealth and success.

Preparation on earth equals St. Jacob's Oil in a way, simple and cheap. Extra Oil. A trial box of 50 cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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FOR  
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Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

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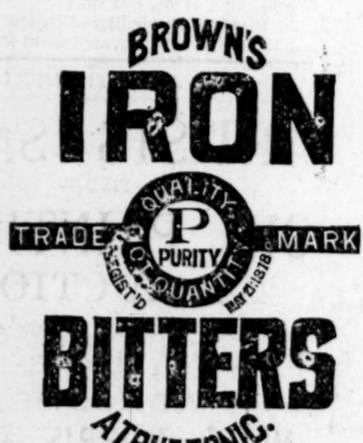
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A. VOGELER & CO.,  
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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.



BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only true preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at \$1.00 a bottle.

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MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.

Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S  
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Is a Positive Cure  
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses  
so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, including Irregularities, Inflammation and Ulceration, Pains and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humor is also checked very speedily by its use.

It removes flatness, fatuousness, destroys swelling for the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

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CAPACITY 1,000 GUESTS,

ELECTRIC BELLS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS,

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The RESTAURANT will be in charge of the famous S. ZETELLE, of Richmond, Virginia.

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COTTON GINS.

I HAVE ON HAND AND ON WAY, FRESH FROM THE Factory, an immense stock of COTTON GINS, ENGINES etc., of various first-class makes.

I Sell Gins at \$2.25 per Saw

Superior toothers selling at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per saw.

I can save you money on Engines, Cotton Gins, Feeders, Condensers, Presses, Saw Mills, Shingle Machines, Saws etc.

Give me trial—no old stock.

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THE SIMPLEST

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OF ALL SEWING MACHINES, IS THE

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NEW HOME.

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SEE

## LOCAL TIN-TYPES

FROM OUR REPORTERS' POCKET CAMERAS.

Yesterday in the City—What was Done and Said by Home-Folk and Strangers—The Gossip of the Town as Taken on the Fly—In and About the Courts and Departments.

LARGE AUDIENCES.—On last Monday there were present at Forepaugh's two performances twenty-one thousand people.

IN DEMAND.—So eagerly are button-hole boutiques sought after, just now that our city florists are not able to supply the demand.

COMING.—A letter from Mr. J. F. Farrell, business manager for John T. Raymond, states that he will appear in Atlanta on the 20th and 21st of January.

MILTON NOBLES.—Considering this gentleman played against Forepaugh's circus and menagerie in this city, his audiences were large and appreciative. His engagement closed here last night. He has proven a popular feature of the season at the open-house, ably supported as he has been.

MR. FORBES'S LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—To-night Mr. Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, will lecture at the library for the benefit of that institution, and all who attend may be sure of a delightful evening. His adventures and experience are presented in a most attractive manner. After the lecture there will be a reception tendered to Mr. Forbes.

NIPPER.—At the exposition grounds, yesterday, a snatch thief attempted to jerk a watch from a lady's pocket, but missed the watch and caught her spectacles, which he dropped to the ground when he saw his mistake. The thief succeeded in escaping before an officer could be found.

FALLS FROM A TRAIN.—Yesterday morning as one of the exposition trains was passing the Georgia iron works a colored boy known as George Ives fell from the rear platform and was badly injured. He was standing on the bottom step swinging in and out, and it is thought that his hold gave way. His condition at last accounts was precarious.

TAKEN TO JAIL.—Ben Willingdon Joudan, the young man who drove Boaz's horse and buggy to South Carolina, was yesterday transferred to the county jail. Since his incarceration in the calaboose, Joudan has changed greatly. His once bright face that evidenced good health, now wears a haggard and worn appearance. He will find the county jail more pleasant than the city prison.

INSTANTLY KILLED.—Late yesterday evening as Dr. Boring was riding down Marietta street, and when near the cotton factory, a dog ran from a yard and began barking at his horse. This annoyed the horse, and after several futile efforts he succeeded in planting his heels square on the dog's head, killing him instantly. The dog's brains were scattered about promiscuously.

TWO ROOM ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning two rooms in one of the leading hotels were entered and robbed by some unknown parties. From one of the rooms a vest, a fine gold watch and chain and a small amount of money was taken, while from the other room the thief got a fine watch. Soon after the robbery was discovered Chief Connolly was notified and in a short while a special detail had been made for an investigation, but as yet no clue has been obtained.

RUN OVER.—A small colored child, Harry Thompson, was run over by a heavy two-wheeled cart early this evening on Newton street, and severely injured. The child was playing in the street, and when the team came along attempted to pass in front of the horse, but fell. The driver was unable to stop his team until one of the fore-wheels had passed over the boy's leg, crushing it almost in two. The physician says that amputation will be necessary if the child can live through the operation.

NOT YET SETTLED.—Tom Betts is still lingering in uncertainty. He is closely confined in his old cell in the Fulton county jail and passes his time in silence. He has no companion except his chains, and clings to his faith in escaping the gallows. He is visited almost daily by the colored ministers of the city, who are doing their best to induce him to acknowledge his faith in God. Governor Colquitt has not yet made known his decision upon the application for a commutation of the death penalty for life imprisonment.

THE MEMBER FOR SLOCUM.—This clever and popular colored man, the production by Mr. Nat Goodwin and his effective comedy company on the night of the 1st of October. Mr. G. is pronounced by the press of the country as perfect as Ossenius Epps, the member. He is easy, graceful and unaffectedly humorous. Jack Saville, splendid in action and appearance, and Mr. Herbert, the inimitable comedian, are in the company. The ladies are all first-class; among them, an Atlanta favorite, Miss Eliza Weatherby. In fact the company is composed of actors and artists, of polish and ability.

BROGAN'S WORK.—Yesterday morning Mr. Camden's sleeping apartment on West Mitchell street, near Broad, was entered by a burglar and robbed of one fine suit of fine broad-cloth, one light colored coat and vest, one new overcoat, pair of pants and a half dozen shirts. In one of the vest pockets there was a small amount of money which was also taken. A trunk in the room was broken open and from it was taken a package of letters and a fine gold ring. Mr. Camden offers a reward of fifty dollars for the capture of the burglar and the recovery of the goods. The letters were from a lady and are highly valued by Mr. Camden. He is exceedingly anxious to recover them and will pay a handsome sum for their return.

HOLDING A FEMALE.—Judge Rhine yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of John Goldsmith, a colored man, who resides on Decatur street, near the Air-line crossing. The warrant charged Goldsmith with assault and battery, and was issued in response to Ann Redman's petition, who said that Goldsmith had beat her with a large club Wednesday night. Ann's face supported her statement. Over her right eye there was a long, ugly gash, while a dark ring encircled the optic itself. Her lips, too, were badly lacerated, and her general appearance supported her statement. Goldsmith has not yet been arrested.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. Nellie Collier, of this city, is visiting relatives in America.

—Miss Fannie Simpson, of Chattanooga, is visiting friends in Atlanta.

—Mrs. F. A. Kimball, of Atlanta, is visiting friends in Monroe.

—Mrs. C. B. Wallace, who has been visiting relatives in this city, has returned to her home in Chattanooga.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, October 27.—List of circuits showing the cases remaining undisposed of: Flint circuit, 13; Coweta circuit, 5; Rome circuit, 1; Macon circuit, 1; Atlanta circuit, 1; Marietta circuit, 3; Ocmulgee circuit, 8; Brunswick circuit, 5; Eastern circuit, 17; Northern circuit, 11; Atlanta circuit, 46.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.—No. 26. Argument concluded.

No. 27. Transferred to heel of Northern circuit, Jackson, C. J., being disqualified.

No. 28. First National Bank of Macon vs. Ells, Appeal, from Bibb. Argued. Hill &amp; Harris, for plaintiff in error. Whittle &amp; Whittle, Lyon &amp; Gresham, for defendant. 29. Diminution of record suggested.

33. Lowe, administratrix, vs. Allen. In junction from Crawford. Argued. R. D. Smith; L. D. Moore, by brief for plaintiff in error. M. D. Stroud, by brief, for defendant.

FLINT CIRCUIT.—No. 9. (Continued case.) Set at heel of circuit.  
No. 1. Set at heel of circuit.  
No. 2. Forester, administrator, vs. Watford. Dower, from Newton. Argued. J. J. Floyd, John I. Hall, for plaintiff in error. No appearance for defendant.

No. 3. Thompson Brothers vs. Cummings &amp; Co. Complaint, from Newton. A. B. Simms, for plaintiff in error. Clark &amp; Pace, for defendants.

Pending argument of Mr. Simms, court adjourned until 9:30 a.m. to-morrow.

WANTED.—Two or three gentlemen can obtain first-class board at 100 Houston street,

R. B. Rogers.

Canfield's patent refrigerators the most remarkable on record, and the best family refrigerator on earth, can now be seen, and is for sale at No. 9 South Broad street. A special invitation is now given to the citizens of Atlanta to call and examine the best family refrigerator ever invented. The patent right for the state of Georgia for sale, J. H. Canfield, inventor and patentee. Oct 28—4t

Oil stoves, coal hods, fire sets and heating stoves at Woods, 87 Whitehall. Oct 28—4t 7th p

DR. WARNER'S CORALINE CORSETS. Boned with a New Material,

call Coraline, which is vastly superior to horn or whalebone.

A REWARD OF \$10 will be paid for every Corset in which the Corset breaks with six months ordinary wear. It is a fast article, and very comfortable, and is not affected by cold, heat or moisture.

Price, 50¢ mail for Health or Nursing Corsets, \$1.50; for Corset or Flexible Hip Corsets, \$1.75.

For sale by leading merchants. D. W. BROWN'S, 372 Broadway, N. Y.

merchants, due to want of worthless imitations made with cord. Oct 28—4t 7th p

THE COMPARATIVE EDITION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT!

FULL TEXT OF KING JAMES &amp; REVISED VERSIONS IN ONE PARALLEL PAGES.

Free from errors, condensed, it is a valuable book for everyone. Saves time, saves labor, insures accuracy, gives satisfaction. Price, 50¢. Rapid. Containing the New Testament, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles of Paul. J. H. CHAMBERS &amp; CO., Atlanta, Georgia. Sept 28—4t 5th p

FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY, 168 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. ALLISON &amp; SMITH.

The type on which this paper is printed is from the above Foundry.—ED. CONSTITUTION.

Heating stoves and Henis's self-basting broilers at Woods, 87 Whitehall. Oct 28—4t 7th p

U. S. STANDARD SCALES!

CHICAGO SCALE CO., 147, 149, and 151 Jefferson Street, Chicago, MANUFACTURE.

MORE THAN 300 DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

Buy the Best Quality at Lowest Prices.

2-TON WAGON SCALES (Platform 6x12) \$40. 3-TON 7x13. \$50. 4-TON, \$84. The Best Scales for cotton gins in use.

\$45. Sold by reliable merchants everywhere.

BECK, GREGG &amp; CO., General Agents, Oct 28—4t 7th p Atlanta, Ga.

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H. K. BERNNETT &amp; CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF COTTON YARN AND WARPS, 30 AND 32 LETITIA STREET, Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW FANCY FAMILY GROCERY STORE No. 28 Marietta, Corner Broad.

MANLEY BROS HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID STOCK

of the very best of Family Supplies. Goods promptly delivered, and quality guaranteed. Give us a call and examine our stock for yourselves.

Oct 28—4t 7th p

Summer Queen oil stoves, heaters of all kinds at Woods, 87 Whitehall. Oct 28—4t 7th p

TEMPORARY ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE BY AUCTION to be held on Friday, the 11th of November, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., at the place known as Davis's Clear Stock, corner of Peachtree and Wall streets, in the Georgia, all the perishable and non-perishable goods, including a large quantity of said L. B. Dunn, deceased, embracing a stock of Cigars, Tobacco, and all other goods usually kept in a Cigar Store, with all the fixtures, also some Gold and Silver Ware, and other goods. The sale is to be continued daily between the same hours until the whole is sold. Terms cash. October 24, 1881.

JOHN MOSER, F. A. I. A., ARCHITECT, 66 Whitehall Street, over Schuster's Drug Store, MUSICAL.

THE SOUTHERN CONSERVATORY, ATLANTA, HAS a reputation unequalled in the south for furnishing a complete musical education at mere nominal fees, combined with rare collateral advantages. For circulars address.

E. A. SCHULZET, Musical Director.

NOV. 7-12 WHITEHALL STREET, WHERE WE HAVE REMOVED OUR SUITES TO DISPLAY HIS WORKS OF ART, AND HAS THE LARGEST EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS THAT WAS EVER SEEN IN THE CITY.

We sell more Safes than any other firm in the U. S. WM. G. OSGOOD &amp; CO., 17 S. Broad St.

BY THE IMPROVED SIX FLANGE SAFE—AND—

PROF. J. H. VAN STAVOREN, Portrait and Landscape Painter, Has Removed His Studio to

NO. 78 1/2 WHITEHALL STREET, WHERE WE HAVE REMOVED OUR SUITES TO DISPLAY HIS WORKS OF ART, AND HAS THE LARGEST EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS THAT WAS EVER SEEN IN THE CITY.

We sell more Safes than any other firm in the U. S. WM. G. OSGOOD &amp; CO., 17 S. Broad St.

Safes! Safes! Both Fire and Burglar Proof.

WM. G. OSGOOD &amp; CO., 17 S. Broad St.

Burglars are plenty. Protect your valuables by purchasing Improved Safes.

WM. G. OSGOOD &amp; CO., 17 S. Broad St.

Large Safes. Small Safes. All styles at reasonable prices.

WM. G. OSGOOD &amp; CO., 17 S. Broad St.

sept 20—4t 7th p

CLINTON WEBB, Sheriff.

GEORGIA, JASPER COUNTY—ORDINARY'S OFFICE, Monticello, Georgia, September 26, 1881. John M. Aaron, administrator of James C. Aaron, deceased, represents to the Court in his petition that he has fully administered James C. Aaron's estate.

All persons concerned are hereby notified to show cause, if any they can, why said administrator should not be discharged from his administration on the 1st of November in January, 1882.

F. M. SWANSON, Ordinary.

sept 21—4t 7th p

WARNER'S SAFE CURE.



DYE'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT.



WE WILL SEND, ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL,

DR. DYE'S

Electro-Voltaic Appliances

TO MEN

suffering from Nervous Weakness, General Debility, loss of nerve force or vigor, or any disease resulting from Anemia and OTHER CAUSES, or to any one afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Myalgia, Spinal Injuries, Kidney, Liver Troubles, Liver Disease, Etc., &amp; other Diseases of the Vital Organs. ALSO WOMEN troubled with diseases peculiar to their sex.

Special relief and complete restoration to health guaranteed. These are the only Electric Appliances that have ever been constructed upon scientific principles. Their success is absolutely proved with the most wonderful success, and they have the highest endorsement from the most scientific and distinguished men from hundreds who have been quickly and radically cured by their use.

Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet, giving all information free. Address:

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

junes 21—4t 7th p

LAW CARDS.

SAMUEL W. GOODE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, 44 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Corporation and Real Estate Lawyer, 1230-1231

John M. Lidge, Wm. A. Haygood.

M. LILLEDGE &amp; HAYGOOD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office, corner Alabama and Loyd streets, opposite Georgia Hotel.

Mr. M. Lidge being no longer Judge of the Police Court will give his entire time and attention to the practice.

july 6—4t 7th p

JOHN D. POPE, ATTORNEY (Formerly Judge Atlanta Circuit.) ATTORNEY AT LAW, 100 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo. sep 10—6th p

WALTER R. BROWN, ATTORNEY, 9 Whitehall St. ATLANTA. Reference: American Exchange National Bank, New York. i 867 sep 25—6th p

Hugh S. Starnes, Val. W. Starnes

S. ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, 614 2nd street, Atlanta, Ga.

HOWELL C. ERWIN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, 48 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga. Will practice in all the courts. Special attention given to collections. sep 28—6th p

A. R. Wright, Max Meyerhoff, Seaborn Wright, W. R. Miller, M. C. Marshall, &amp; W. E. Wright, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Rome, Georgia. feb 25—4t 7th p

CLAUD ESTES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gainesville, Georgia. nov 22—4t

MEDICAL CARDS.

D. R. H. SCOTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Has removed to DeGraw's Opera House. Office hours: 9 to 12 a.m.; 2 to 5 p.m. 607 aug 21—6th p

J. NO. G. EARNSHAW, D. M., Office, No. 8 Broad Street (up stairs). Residence, 296 Whitehall St. Office hours, (8 to 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.) 364 sep 21—6th p

D. R. CH. R. UPSON, Offices: 66 and 68 Whitehall Street. The medical and surgical diseases of NOSE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS. 328 mar 13—6th p

